

SAW THE HORSES WHEN CLOSE ON.

Engineer Shows That the
Tally-Ho Had No
Chance.

TRAIN WAS BEHIND TIME.

Swears He Whistled, and
Adds, "I Aint Hired to
Give Opinions."

CORONER'S INQUEST BEGUN

Railroad Officials Own Version
of the Accident Makes It a
Flagrant Case.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRESENT.

Justice Gaynor Reminds the Queens
County Grand Jury That They
May Be Called Upon
to Investigate.

Although the first sitting of the jury
announced to investigate the death of
the five victims of the tally-ho disaster at
the Merrick road crossing on Decoration Day
was chiefly devoted to hearing the testi-
mony of the employees of the Long Island
Railroad Company, it did not fail to show
where the blame should rest.

The five members of the crew of the train
which ran into the coach told their stories
on the stand. Lawyer Kelly, the legal
representative of the Long Island Rail-
road, sat nearby and held the eye of every
one of these witnesses as they testified.
Their stories of the accident were similar
to a remarkable degree until the bery of
lawyers present in the interest of litig-
ants against the railroad began ques-
tioning them, and then all sorts of contra-
dictory evidence was developed.

One of the most interested listeners in
the audience was C. R. De Freest, secre-
tary of the State Railroad Commission.
The clear manner in which the report of
Inspector George H. Gatchell was refuted
by the Journal prompted the Commission
to send one of its members to hear the
sworn testimony in the case. Even that
small part of it which Secretary De Freest
heard last night was sufficient to warrant
that Gatchell's report will be set aside.
The Journal called attention yesterday
to the fact that Gatchell had heard no
evidence given under oath, but had relied
entirely upon hearsay in formulating his
report, and also pointed out the fact that
this was contrary to all law and precedent.
This doubtless decided the Commission to
send Secretary De Freest to the inquest.

He said at its conclusion that he at-
tended on behalf of the Commission, and
would be present again at Wednesday's
session. He declined to discuss the report
of Gatchell further than to say that it had
not been officially filed as yet.

The Odd Fellows Hall in Inwood, where
the inquest was held, was crowded to its
utmost capacity when the jury entered.
Next to Coroner Coombes sat William J.
Youngs, District Attorney of Queens
County; Assistant District Attorney Da-
vison and Detective Sullivan. In seats
close to the front were Judge Jacob Neu,
Frank Harvey Field and George F. Elliott,
of Brooklyn, and Senator Wray, of New
York, all attorneys for those interested in
damage suits growing out of the accident.

District Attorney's Close Watch.
The hearing of testimony was begun
promptly at 7:30 o'clock. All of the evi-
dence was reported stenographically for
the benefit of District Attorney Youngs,
who displayed so much interest in the case
that he was present, despite an important
political conference in which he much de-
sired to take part.

Engineer Joseph Colgan, of No. 164 India
street, Brooklyn, who was at the throttle
of the engine which ran into the coach,
told the story of the death-dealing ride as
he saw it. "As I approached the Merrick
road crossing on that trip," he said, "I
blew the regulation whistle—two long and
two short ones—at the whistling post,
which is 1,400 feet from the crossing. The
freeman rang the bell. When I was sixty
or seventy yards from the crossing I saw
two horses coming out of the woods. I
grasped the brakes, applied them at once
and blew the whistle, but the next thing I
was through the coach."

A Minute and a Half Late.
He said that he was a minute and a half
late, but was going at the usual speed. He
did not know whether or not the electric
gong at the crossing had rung, but declared
that he heard it ring at trips earlier in the
day.

"Don't you regard that as a dangerous
crossing?" asked Coroner Coombes.
"Can't say; I ain't hired for such opinions,"
replied the engineer, sharply, glanc-
ing at Lawyer Kelley.

"Oh, you ain't hired to say that, eh?"
said the Coroner, and the jurors glanced
significantly at each other.
The engineer said in reply to questions
by Foreman Taylor, of the jury, that he
was listening for the ringing of the cross-
ing gong that day, because orders had
been issued by the railroad company a
month before requiring engineers and fire-
men to notice whether or not such gongs
were in order.

Charles B. Fossick, of No. 126 Second
street, Brooklyn, fireman of the train, re-
peated the testimony of the engineer, and
added that when their engine was ap-
proaching the Merrick crossing they could
only see thirty feet of the roadway on
either side of the track on account of the
trees.

Conductor of the train, John E.
Reese, of Long Island City, testified that
the train was two minutes late, but in
other particulars his story agreed in
most detail with that of the engineer
and fireman.

C. A. Dodd, of Glendale, L. I., a brake-
man on the train, added the first new phase
to the story of the railroad employees.

Who Was This Inspector?
Dodd said that he had not heard the elec-
tric gong ring that day, because he was on
the inside of the coach, where he had been
requested to retire by an inspector of the
road. This was the only information obtainable
at the office of the Railroad Commission to-
day concerning the report of Inspector
Gatchell, of his investigation of the tally-
ho disaster on Long Island. The state-
ment was made by Secretary De Freest.

The Commission meets in this city to-
morrow to give a hearing on the applica-
tion of the Buffalo & Southwestern Rail-
road Company for permission to construct
a road from Depew to Buffalo, and it is
possible that Mr. Gatchell will present a
report either to-night or to-morrow so that
the Board can consider it in executive ses-
sion after the hearing.

INQUEST INTO THE TALLY-HO DISASTER HELD IN AN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.



JOHN A. TAYLOR. FRANK SMITH.

EDW. REINHOLD. CHAS. N. SMITH.

S. HAYNES.

F. SPRAGUE.

JARVIS HICKS.

THEO. SPRAGUE.

CHAS. E. BOWKER.

CORR. MCCOMBES.

THE CORONER AND HIS JURY WHO ARE INVESTIGATING THE TALLY-HO DISASTER.

ALL CUTS OF BEEF TO COST MORE.

Latest Price Ukase of
the Powerful
Trust.

FIRST TIME ON RECORD.

An Increase of \$126,000 a
Week in Meat Bills of
New Yorkers.

Beef Trust Schedule of Prices As It Affects the Consumer.

Porterhouse	25c.	27c.	30c.	35c.
Tenderloin	15c.	17c.	20c.	25c.
Prime rib roast	15c.	17c.	20c.	25c.
Round	15c.	17c.	20c.	25c.
Pastrami	12c.	14c.	16c.	20c.
Chuck roast	10c.	12c.	14c.	18c.

Catties	24c.	26c.	28c.	30c.
Shoulder	15c.	17c.	19c.	21c.
Loaf	15c.	17c.	19c.	21c.
Clubs	15c.	17c.	19c.	21c.
Filet	23c.	25c.	27c.	30c.
Brisket	15c.	17c.	19c.	21c.

Normal price, 1896, per pound in carcass, 7c.
Price in January, 1897, per pound in car-
cass, 12c. Present price, per pound in carcass, 8c.
Price, per pound, in carcass after June 15, 9c.

Daily consumption of beef in New York
(carcasses), 3,000
Average weight of carcasses (pounds), 700
Daily consumption in pounds, 2,100,000

Amount of tribute New York consumers
will be paying daily to the Trust when
its last order of advance goes into
effect, estimated at an average of six
cents between lowest price in 1896 and
price on new schedule, \$126,000

Every Saturday six representatives of the
six Western packers, who, with their East-
ern allies, control the beef market of New
York, lunch together at some New York
hotel and promulgate orders from the West
which produce the above effects.

When they meet next Saturday they will,
it is confidently believed, promulgate a new
order, raising the price of beef in carcass
from seven and a half and eight cents to
nine and nine and a half cents, and the
3,500 New York butchers who do business
with them will pay the increase like little
men, and then proceed to raise prices to
the consumer as a simple matter of self-
protection.

For the first time in several years the
whole range of beef cuts is to be affected
by Trust ukase. Hitherto when the Trust
has raised the carcass price the butchers
have made it up by adding to the price of
porterhouse and filets, which are supposed
to move the gastric works and pocketbooks
of the rich only. But now the humble
housewife when a marketing for chuck
roast and breast of veal must yield from
four to six cents of her hoarded pennies
on every pound she buys, for it is manipu-
lated by the Trust from the live cattle to
the housewife's table.

Such is the import of the last order from
Chicago. If the retail butchers knew any
way of disobeying it, they would do so.
But they allege that they are powerless

to prevent manipulation of prices, or to
do any other independent thing in their
trust-ridden trade. Before the trusts were
born the butcher enjoyed the fruits of
competition. He had some say in fixing
prices. Even the butchers' waste was a
source of profit which he could use to
qualify his prices without overtaxing the
consumer. Now the beef, the hide, the fat,
the very bones, of every creature his
knife dismembers is controlled by trusts.

A "Big Six" Beyond a Doubt.
The six men who handle the New York
business of the Trust are the local repre-
sentatives of Armour & Co., E. C. & T. E.
Swift, Cudahy Bros. Packing Company,
Nelson Morris & Co., Hammond & Co., and
the Armour Packing Company. Every re-
tail butcher in New York asserts that
there is no appeal. These six concerns
operate under an agreement which not only
fixes prices, but limits the number of dis-
tributing houses in each district of the city,
and puts every dealer under an iron-clad
black list, from which there is no escape.

While the Eastern representatives are
carrying out these arrangements the con-
sumers in the Trust are sending orders in
Chicago. They, too, meet every Saturday
in P. D. Armour's office in Chicago, at No.
237 La Salle street, with representatives
of the Evening Board, of which S. A. Al-
bertson is chairman. The Evening Board
represents the chief Western cattle inter-
ests.

The trust and the Evening Board to-
gether fix the price of cattle. Close to
thirty organizations stand the Cattle As-
sociation of Texas and Indian Territory,
headed by Thomas Marshall, J. Goodnight
and the Ike estate, and the Kansas Mar-
ket Association, headed by Thomas Mar-
shall and James Criles & Co. Senator Tom
Carter.

Little Chance for Small Raisers.
Independent buyers of cattle have small
chance against this combination. The
Evening Board controls absolutely the ship-
ment of cattle. If a small buyer wishes
to offer a price for cattle at any Western
shipping point and rejects it in order to
make an independent shipment to Chicago,
Kansas City or South Omaha, he finds
that he must sell at the price originally
offered, or not sell at all. If in Chicago,
he finds that Kansas City prices have been
manipulated, so that he can get no ad-
vance.

The best "native" beefers from Illinois,
Wisconsin and Iowa are discriminated
against by the trusts, and the poor cattle
raised by trust-connected ranchmen in the
Southwest and Northwest are taken by the
trust packers in preference. By the
manipulation of the "top" cattle in the trust
yards go to Swift one day, Armour the next,
and so on. And whenever the trust de-
termines, regardless of market conditions,
the price of the slaughtered cattle is raised
all over the country.

The bitterness of the New York butchers
against the trust has been accentuated this
Spring by the award of State contracts to
the Armour and Swift companies, and the
formation of the yellow trust among the
packers. While it has not appeared con-
clusively that the beef trust is in the tal-
low deed, its suspicion is abroad among the
butchers that the five trust concerns which
manufacture soap have had a hand in the
recent manipulation in the shop fat trade.
These concerns are Armour & Co., the A.
C. Swift company and Cudahy &
Co., Hammond & Co. do not make soap.

\$18,000 to Begin With.
The New York packers, however, are di-
rectly accused of being in the Tallow Trust
with the principal exporters of tallow. The
five soap-making concerns in the West are
believed to have confidential relations in
the manipulation of the tallow trust among the
New York concerns. In their antagonism
the retail butchers have not drawn the
line between the beef and tallow trades with
the Journal yesterday, are preparing to make
a hard fight against both. It developed
yesterday that at the first secret meeting
of the Butchers' Fat Frying Association
\$18,000 in cash was raised to start the
fight. The temper of the butchers is
shown by the confidential circular just
issued to the trade in Greater New York.

Why do you sell your fat for a cent and a
quarter a pound and are not able to get any
more? Because the combination who buy have
made that price and will pay no more, at the
same time compelling you to give it to the

pedler or melter they designate, an abolishing
the possibility of your making any change,
butler under what circumstances.
We are informed there is a movement on foot
to reduce the price to one cent a pound. The
fat is worth more money and it is in our
power to get it, simply by rendering the fat and
selling the tallow, which is worth more. As
you wish us? If you are and will attend the
meeting, a call to which accompanies this,
the whole scheme will be explained to you and
the methods by which we propose to get all our
fat worth to the last fraction.

The Big Tallow Trust.
As the case now stands the shop fat busi-
ness is distributed among the local mem-
bers and representatives of outside mem-
bers of the Trust as follows:

Name of concern	Pounds rendered per week
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger	400,000
Eastman & Co.	120,000
London & Sons	120,000
United Beef Company	50,000
Haberman	100,000
Van Dusen Bros.	100,000
P. A. Van Dusen	70,000
Rosenberg	20,000
Habner	20,000
Total	1,320,000

This association is regularly maintained
by the trust. The price is now fixed at 1 1/2
cents per pound, but an order has been
passed reducing it to 1 cent. By this order
the trust will take \$8,750 a week out of the
pockets of the Greater New York butchers.

Brooklyn Butchers to Join the Fight.

An anti-trust meeting of the Brooklyn
butchers has been called for next Monday
night at Magge's Hall, on Bridge street.
The meeting will probably be executive. It is
the purpose of the meeting to organize a
permanent organization. One object of the meeting is to
take some step in relation to the Tallow Trust
similar to that recently taken by the New
York butchers. If a new organization is
formed it will probably work in conjunction
with the New York Fat Melting Association.

The last Beef Trust advance was con-
demned yesterday by the New York and
Brooklyn butchers in unmeasured terms.
Those who keep track of market condi-
tions say that it is the least justifiable of
any advance ever made by the trust.

The rumor was circulated yesterday that
the movement of the butchers to establish
a rendering establishment in opposition
to the Tallow Trust originated with the
Beef Trust. C. D. Morton, manager of the
instrument, whom the butchers assumed
to be a member of the trust, said:

"The report is false. The movement is
an absolutely independent one by local
butchers."

READY FOR THE MATCH.

Tobacco Trust Magnates' Trial Is to Be
Touched Off in the Court of Gen-
eral Sessions To-day.

Owing to the necessary delays incident
to the opening of a new term of court the
officers and directors of the tobacco trust,
charged with conspiracy, were not placed
on the trial yesterday.

The case was of the calendar in Part I.
of the Court of General Sessions. In the
case of seeing the aggregation of million-
aires named as defendants, the court room
was crowded to such an extent that none
but jurors were allowed to enter by the
court officer at the door.

When court opened, the defendants, James
B. Duke, William H. Barker, Josiah Browne,
Charles G. Emory, William A. Marburg,
Lewis Ginter, George Arenas, George W.
Gall, Benjamin M. Duke and George W.
Watts were absent. They were represented
by Lawyers W. W. Fuller, Daniel G.
Rollins and Lucius Oudin, who, with Je-
seph H. Choate and Ralph Oakley, will
conduct the defence.

Ex-Surrogate Rollins said that it would
not be necessary for any of the defendants
to appear, as they were charged with a
misdeemeanor. He could not say whether
they would appear or not. He said he was
ready to proceed with the work of securing
a jury. District Attorney O'Leary, with As-
sistants Carpenter and Hardwick, was
also ready, but at Judge Fitzgerald's re-
quest the case was set for 10 o'clock to-
morrow.

HOWELL OSBORN'S WILL IN COURT.

Suit to Establish Its Valid-
ity Before Judge
Freedman.

SKIRMISH IN A BIG FIGHT.

If the Son's Will Stands It Will
Be Harder to Break His
Mother's.

The will of Howell Osborn, that gay
young man whom Fay Templeton claimed
as her husband will be the subject of a
suit before Judge Freedman in the Su-
preme Court to-day. It will be the first
skirmish in a bitter and costly legal fight
for the \$6,000,000 Osborn estate.

George H. Church, Osborn's executor,
brings the suit to establish the validity of
Howell Osborn's will as probated last year.
The defendants in the suit are Mrs. Wil-
liam H. Henriques and Mrs. Mary A. Ma-
son, sisters of Howell Osborn's mother,
Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn; Henrietta Olive
Trowbridge, Mrs. Osborn's niece; Fay
Templeton, with whom Howell Osborn ad-
ded to the galaxy of two continents, and G.
W. Warner, Minnie Garson and William
B. Oliver, who were his intimate friends.

If the validity of Howell Osborn's will
be established by this suit it will greatly
harm Mrs. Henriques and Mrs. Mason,
who are about to contest the will of their
sister, which disposed of \$6,000,000. If it
be not established Fay Templeton may
have to pay back the legacy young Osborn
bequeathed to her—if any be left. These
facts and the people themselves engaged
in this suit render it most interesting. And
it will be a mighty costly suit to some
charitable institutions.

Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn died on March 14,
1891, and bequeathed most of her vast es-
tate to charitable purposes. Nearly all the
relatives were provided for, and Mrs. Hen-
riques and Mrs. Mason received handsome
legacies. To Howell Osborn was be-

queathed a trust of \$400,000 for life on
condition that he did not oppose the pro-
bate of the will. His mother knew it was
easy to give her son too much money for
his own good. He did not oppose the pro-
bate.

Another trust of \$300,000 was given to
him for life on a condition that plainly
was intended to prevent him from marry-
ing Fay Templeton. For his mother's will
ordered that he could bequest this money
only to "the issue of a marriage between
him and a wife who, prior to such mar-
riage had not at any time acted, sung, or
danced professionally, or otherwise per-
formed for hire on a dramatic stage or
other place of public amusement or enter-
tainment."

Howell Osborn seemed perfectly satisfied
and with his happy wife. When he died,
February 6, 1893, his will provided that
Fay Templeton should have \$100,000. That
was quite characteristic. The Surrogate
estimated his estate at \$10,000. So he had
willed away ten times more than he pos-
sessed. During the legal proceedings Miss
Templeton signed herself Mrs. Howell Os-
born.

But Mrs. Henriques and Mrs. Mason were
anything but satisfied. They are bringing
suit to break their sister's will. They al-
lege that the will was invalid and its trust
provisions were illegal and void. They
claim that their sister was under undue in-
fluence of Mr. Sterling, her lawyer, of
Sherman & Sterling, and that she was un-
competent to make a will—she was under
duress. Also, they claim, that if she
was competent and the will was not the re-
sult of undue influence, still it is invalid,
for it gives more than half of her estate to
charitable purposes, although she had a
son living at the time of her death. They
ask that if the will is held good it be de-
clared invalid as to such bequests.

Now you understand the importance of
this preliminary suit to-day. Howell Os-
born seemed perfectly happy with the
money his mother left him. His aims are
not perfectly happy with the money they
have. But if Howell Osborn's will stands,
it strengthens his mother's will. It
strengthens the Sherman & Sterling ap-
pear for the big estate. Mr. Sterling
was a faithful friend and adviser of How-
ell Osborn. He alone could have been the
young man who did not know the value of
money. A codicil in Mrs. Osborn's will,
dated five days later than the body of the
will, gave the bulk of the money to her
son, Howell Osborn, Jr., whom Mrs. Osborn
believed her rare libraries and
\$100,000 besides to Mr. Sterling. Within
a month after Mrs. Osborn's death Mr. Ster-
ling assigned all his interests in the \$100,
000 bequest to the Central Trust Company,
and Edward S. Chapin in trust, the funds
to be applied as he should direct in in-
struments to be executed by him or by his
will. Until he gave these directions the in-
come of this trust fund was to be devoted
to the use of Howell Osborn and Hen-
rietta Olive Trowbridge.

Delos McCurdy is attorney for Mrs. Hen-
riques and Mrs. Mason, and other learned
counsel will appear on both sides. Mrs.
Henriques is the wife of William H. Hen-
riques, whom "Bill" McKim has assumed
Mrs. Henriques is the mother of Mrs. Del-
os McCurdy, on whose account Ellison was
known as "Bill" McKim. He was a well-
known figure in the White House. He
was almost crazy and was going to the
river shore to drown himself. No cause
can be assigned for his sudden disappearance.
Manager Munger, of the express
Company, says that Beach's accounts are
all right.

Barber had for weeks contemplated sui-
cide. In his pockets were found several
statements and letters in which he an-
nounced his intention of ending his life.
As he had no reference to the desire to
kill Miss Squires, it is evident his first
intention was to only take his own life.

The principal letters follow:
"I have taken my own life. No one is
guilty of the act but me. God alone must
decide my punishment. Dorothy E.
Squires, who has loved me, followed and
hunted me more than I have loved and
disgraced and ruined me. See her bill of
complaint and my answer in equity court.
This is my life. I am ruined at the White House.
President McKinley was my friend, but
he cut me on account of this disgrace of
which I am now forever tainted. I am
guilty. I was raised right. I have been
tricked by three women and I cannot
bear to live longer. See 'Lullaby' by
Moore, for my own story foretold. Not
quite the same, but much of the sentiment
and expression is true."
"March 31, 1897."

EXPRESS EMPLOYE MISSING.
His Accounts Were Found to Be All Right, and
Friends Think He Has Committed Suicide.

Cattell, N. Y., June 7.—Ernest Beach,
an employee of the American Express Com-
pany here, disappeared from his home, on
Liberty street, early this morning, and no
trace of him can be found. It is feared
that he has committed suicide. In a letter
which he left to his wife he stated that
he was almost crazy and was going to the
river shore to drown himself. No cause
can be assigned for his sudden disappearance.
Manager Munger, of the express
Company, says that Beach's accounts are
all right.

UNEQUISHED LOVE MADE BARBER MAD.

Washington Patent Lawyer
Shot a Woman and Took
His Own Life.

SHE WAS "TIRED OF HIM."

Had Been His Stenographer and
Drove Him to Frenzy by
Jilting Him.

Washington, June 7.—Not to have loved
at all would have been better for Charles
E. Barber, a patent attorney of Washing-
ton, well known in professional circles, at
one time associated with the late
Benjamin F. Butler. As it was, he loved
his former typewriter, Miss Dorothy
E. Squires, and lost, and for weeks brood-
ed over his troubles, until this morning,
maddened by his failure to win her affec-
tion, he made an unsuccessful attempt to
kill her, and succeeded in taking his own
life.

The tragedy occurred on Four and One-
half street, but a few steps around the
corner from Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-
ington's principal thoroughfare, at a few
minutes before 8 o'clock, an hour when the
avenue was thronged with pedestrians.
The woman whom he loved and tried to
kill was handsome and twenty-two years
old, and had recently been employed by
him as stenographer. Barber had premar-
ried the dead, and was waiting for her
when she came out of her home after
breakfast and started for her office.

It was nearly three years ago when she
left his employment as stenographer. From
her first meeting about six years ago, Bar-
ber was desperately in love with her.
A year ago Miss Squires determined to
have nothing to do with Barber, and re-
fused to see him. He, however, persisted
in calling at her house, speaking to her
whenever he met her on the street, writ-
ing letters to her and otherwise pressing
his attentions.

Barber Made Threats.
At last he became desperate, and she
says threatened her. A week ago she ap-
plied to the District Court for an order
to restrain her ardent lover from har-
assing her, or in any way interfering with
her. She filed a lengthy statement in sup-
port of her application, and to this Barber
replied. The application was still pending
when Barber resolved to end his miserable
existence and her life also, if possible.

Barber had enjoyed a successful business
career and at one time had considerable
money. He was a great fighter of dogs,
and recently presented a fine St. Bernard
to President McKinley. He was a close friend
of his, but that his trouble with Miss Squires
had ruined him at the White House. This
statement bears upon his career and his
relations with the President was found
among others on his desk.

"I was born in New York; was an orphan
at the age of three years; had a stepmother,
and left there for Washington at the
age of fifteen; studied law and was associ-
ated with General Benjamin F. Butler for
the last five years of his life. I have
bright prospects to open up a law office
with a good man in New York, but cannot
do so to do it. I gave President Mc-
Kinley a St. Bernard dog and stood well
with him. May God pity and forgive us
all."

He had spent a couple of days in New
York last week, and Miss Squires heard
that he intended to start in business there.
This information greatly relieved her, for
she thought she would now be rid of him.

Meeting in the Street.
She was consequently in a happy frame
of mind this morning when she left home
on C street, and was walking toward the
Pennsylvania Post building. She turned down
Four and One-half street with a feeling of
security, which she had not experienced
for many weeks. Barber had often given
her good reason to fear for herself. It
was only last Friday that she received a
telegram from him, saying: "Forgive us
our trespasses as we forgive those who tres-
pass against us." The message was sent
from Brooklyn.

She had proceeded thirty feet on
Four and One-half street when Barber sud-
denly stepped out from the sidewalk in front
of her and fired a revolver at her. He had
New York last night, arriving here early
in the morning. He had been waiting in
the neighborhood of her house for nearly
an hour.

He walked up to her and started to
talk to her. Those who observed them
said that he was in a state of mind to
converse with him, and that he had
footsteps in the direction of Pennsylvania
avenue. He was followed by her side, and
took her arm.